

**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**LEEK RURAL**  
**Sanitary District**

FOR THE  
Year ending 31st December, 1918,

BY  
**J. C. McCLEW,**  
Medical Officer of Health.



LEEK:  
HILL BROTHERS (LEEK) LTD., PRINTERS, HAYWOOD STREET.

—1919.—



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# REPORT.



THE Leek Rural Area comprises 23 parishes and parts of two others, viz., Bagnall, Norton, Longsdon, Endon, Stanley, Butterton, Fawfieldhead, Grindon, Heathylee, Hollinsclough, Longnor, Quarnford, Sheen, Warslow, Elkstones, Bradnop, Horton, Onecote, Rudyard, Heaton, Leekfrith, Rushton James, Rushton Spencer, with a part of the parishes of Leek and Tittesworth. The first five parishes form the Norton Sub-Registration District, which comprises rather over 13,000 acres. The next 10 form the Longnor Sub-Registration District, which comprises nearly 28,000 acres. The remainder constitutes the Sub-Registration areas of Leek and Leekfrith, and consists of rather more than 31,000 acres. The acreage of the whole district is over 72,000, and the population for 1918 has been estimated at 15,568 for birth-rate and 13,894 for death-rate.

The deaths registered in the district numbered 222, distributed as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Leek Sub-Registration Area ..	17	13	30
Leekfrith Sub-Registration Area ..	8	16	24
Longnor Sub-Registration Area ..	25	27	52
Norton Sub-Registration Area ..	65	51	116
	←	—	—
	115	107	222

To these have to be added 29—15 males and 14 females—belonging to this district, who died and were registered elsewhere.

On the other hand, 7 of the deaths registered here belonged to other districts, and have to be transferred out:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths registered in district ...	115	107	222
Deaths belonging to district registered elsewhere ... ..	15	14	29
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	130	121	251
Deaths transferred out ... ..	6	1	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	124	120	244

The monthly distribution of deaths registered since 1910 is as follows:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918
January ... ..	21 ...	29 ...	25 ...	21 ...	20 ...	16 ...	14 ...	11
February ... ..	16 ...	16 ...	18 ...	21 ...	19 ...	11 ...	26 ...	12
March ... ..	19 ...	21 ...	14 ...	23 ...	15 ...	22 ...	19 ...	26
April ... ..	15 ...	15 ...	16 ...	14 ...	18 ...	26 ...	16 ...	16
May ... ..	12 ...	20 ...	14 ...	15 ...	17 ...	16 ...	16 ...	18
June ... ..	17 ...	12 ...	21 ...	15 ...	17 ...	27 ...	15 ...	8
July ... ..	20 ...	12 ...	15 ...	12 ...	13 ...	15 ...	7 ...	12
August ... ..	15 ...	11 ...	15 ...	17 ...	12 ...	23 ...	10 ...	7
September ... ..	24 ...	11 ...	17 ...	14 ...	18 ...	11 ...	5 ...	8
October ... ..	9 ...	12 ...	11 ...	10 ...	19 ...	16 ...	21 ...	24
November ... ..	18 ...	16 ...	18 ...	17 ...	18 ...	20 ...	14 ...	56
December ... ..	17 ...	13 ...	18 ...	13 ...	17 ...	12 ...	10 ...	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	203	188	202	194	203	215	173	222

Of the 222 deaths registered, no fewer than 45, or practically one out of every 5, had passed the three-score and ten years of life. Of these, 30 were between 70 and 80, 12 between 80 and 90, 2 between 90 and 100, and 1 had attained the 100. The distribution of these deaths was: 16 out of a total of 116 registered in

the Norton area, 10 out of 52 in the Longnor area, 8 out of 30 in the Leek area, and no fewer than 9 out of 24 in the Leekfrith area. The last quarter of the year seemed to be particularly fatal to these old people, and although the influenza was raging through the district, only three died of this disease.

Of the 29 deaths of persons belonging to the district that occurred outside of it, eight occurred at the Leek Workhouse Infirmary, eight at Cheddleton Mental Hospital, three at Leek Cottage Hospital, two at the North Stafford Infirmary, two at Buxton Cottage Hospital, and one at the Leek Isolation Hospital—25 in all. These institutions serve the needs of the district. The Workhouse Infirmary is, to a large extent, utilised by helpless, bed-ridden patients, and it is difficult to see how this class of patient can ever be properly taken care of except in an institution with a capable nursing staff and proper conveniences.

During 1918 the births registered in the district were 341. The following table explains their distribution:—

	Males.	Females.	Total
Leek ... ..	24	26	50
Leekfrith ... ..	12	16	28
Longnor ... ..	30	29	59
Norton ... ..	108	96	204
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	174	167	341

This is an increase of 15 over last year's record, but 48 short of the 1914 number of 389. The birth-rate calculated on the figures given is 21.9, compared with 19.6 per 1,000 for 1917, and is considerably above that of England and Wales, as a whole, which is practically the same as last year, 17.7. The increase is the re-

sult of 42 additional births in the Norton area, which forms the industrial portion of an otherwise agricultural district. It would, therefore, seem that the district that suffered most in the birth-rate during the war shows an earlier recovery than the other districts.

Of the births, 19—12 males and 7 females—were illegitimate: Two in Leek, 4 in Leekfrith, 6 in Longnor, and 7 in Norton districts. There is no such marked preponderance of male over female births as has existed for the last five years, as the proportion this year works out at 104 males to 100 females, which may be regarded as very nearly the average.

The total deaths under 1 year are 26, an increase of 9 over those of last year. Nine infants died during the first week after birth, and two others in the second week and 14 in all during the first month. Of the 12 who survived a month, and died within the year, two died of influenza, one of whooping cough, one of convulsions, one of meningitis, four of pneumonia, one of gastritis, one of premature birth, and one from congenital malformation.

The death-rate for children under one was 75.8; that for England and Wales was 97. per 1,000 births.

From 1 to 15 years of age the deaths were as follows, and for comparison with previous years the following table is given:—

	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 15.	Total.
1915 ... ..	14	0	15	29
1916 ... ..	9	11	5	25
1917 ... ..	6	12	12	30
1918 ... ..	8	17	14	39

These young lives were cut short by: Measles (3), diphtheria (4), influenza (12), heart disease (1), tuberculous meningitis (1),

other tuberculous diseases (2), bronchitis (2), pneumonia (11), meningitis (1), laryngismus stridulus (1), acute septic (1).

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In January the epidemic of measles, which was pretty general throughout England, appeared in the district, and cases were reported from Baddeley Green, Rushton, Meenbrook, and Warslow. The attendance at the Warslow School was reduced to such an extent that it was useless to keep it open, and it was consequently closed for three weeks. The number of cases continued to be very large throughout February, March, April, and May, and a few cases occurred in June and July. As a result of this epidemic the infant department of the Norton Church of England school and the Baddeley Green Council School were closed during April, and several other schools had to be closed during the progress of the disease.

The type of measles was for the most part of a mild nature, and there were only 4 deaths out of the large number of cases that occurred. The actual number notified was 245, but there were many cases that were not notified, the attack being so mild that no doctor was called in, and the parents, either from ignorance or negligence, failed to report.

The number of diphtheria cases during 1918 was 17, as compared with 94 in 1917. The mortality, however, was high, no fewer than four dying from the disease. The cases were fairly distributed over the year, only May, July, and November being free. The great majority of these cases occurred as usual in the Norton district, the Longnor area remaining absolutely free.

Sixteen cases of scarlet fever occurred in the district, and like diphtheria, were distributed over the most of the months of the

year, and at no time could it be called an epidemic. These cases were fortunately all mild, and all made a good recovery.

Two cases of cerebro spinal fever occurred at a farmhouse about 5 miles from Leek. One case died previous to notification, and the other was promptly removed to hospital, where, after a prolonged illness, the case made a good recovery. Contacts were isolated, and all precautions taken against the spread of infection. These were the only cases.

Influenza not being a notifiable disease, it is not possible to give the exact relationship of deaths to cases, nor to state the exact beginning of the disease in the neighbourhood. There is no doubt, however, that it made its first appearance in the early spring, as a fatal case was registered in March, but the disease was by no means prevalent. In May another fatal case occurred, and in June a large number of the pupils attending Brindley Ford and Norton Church of England School were down with the epidemic, and the schools were closed. The type of disease seemed at this time to be of a mild nature, and only one death was reported from the end of May till the beginning of October. During the last quarter of the year the cases not only increased in numbers, but in virulence, and the deaths for this period numbered 53, of which 33 occurred in the month of November. The cause of death in the great majority of cases was secondary pneumonia. This complication was almost invariably fatal. It is a remarkable fact that a large proportion—26 out of 56—of the fatal cases occurred among people in the prime of life—from 25 to 45 years of age. Other common complications of the disease were jaundice, bronchitis, hæmorrhage from the mucous membranes—epistaxis, hæmoptysis, metrorrhagia, etc.; whilst some cases of phthisis



seem to date from the influenzal attack. In many cases, patients, after the attack, suffered from various forms of nervous debility, some of which developed into cases of lunacy. The latter, however, recovered after a few weeks, and where the relatives were able to give them the requisite attention had not to be removed to a Mental Hospital. In a good many cases desquamation followed the influenza.

In only one case was I enabled to fix approximately the period of incubation. A servant girl went home on a Sunday evening, and found her sisters down with the influenza. After seeing her sisters, she returned to her employer's house, and in the early hours of Tuesday morning she fell a victim to the disease.

As it seemed that the principal cause of the spread of the disease was personal, contact measures were adopted to prevent the mingling of the healthy with the infected portion of the community. Schools were closed on the outbreak of the disease in the different districts, and a special handbill was widely distributed, instructing the people as to the best measures to take to avoid the disease.

Whatever the Council might have wished to do, it was practically impossible to help to any extent in the nursing of these cases. As the epidemic was so widely spread and skilled nursing was unavailable, and the handy women, particularly those with families of their own, could hardly be expected to run the risk of infecting their own households, each family had to carry out the nursing arrangements to the best of their ability.

Prophylactic serum treatment was not to any extent carried out in this district.

So far as I know, those to whom it was offered refused to avail themselves of its benefit.

The following is a table giving the weekly records of deaths from influenza:—

January	...	...	...	...	...	0.
February	...	...	...	...	...	0.
March (week ending 8th)	...	...	...	...	...	1.
April	...	...	...	...	...	0.
May (week ending 11th)	...	...	...	...	...	1.
June	...	...	...	...	...	0.
July (week ending 27th)	...	...	...	...	...	1.
August	...	...	...	...	...	0.
September	...	...	...	...	...	0.
October (week ending 19th)	...	...	...	...	...	5.
October (week ending 26th)	...	...	...	...	...	2.
November (week ending 2nd)	...	...	...	...	...	7.
November (week ending 9th)	...	...	...	...	...	13.
November (week ending 16th)	...	...	...	...	...	5.
November (week ending 23rd)	...	...	...	...	...	7.
November (week ending 30th)	...	...	...	...	...	3.
December (week ending 7th)	...	...	...	...	...	6.
December (week ending 14th)	...	...	...	...	...	2.
December (week ending 21st)	...	...	...	...	...	3.
						—
						56.

The age distribution is given with that of the other deaths in Table III.

I am inclined to believe that the advice given by means of widely-distributed literature to avoid the risk of infection was beneficial, and that the closing of the schools must have limited the spread of the disease by lessening the chances of the sick

mixing with the healthy. The following is the handbill distributed in the area:—

“ LEEK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

“ Influenza is a dangerous, infectious disease, often leading to pneumonia, with fatal results. The disease is generally marked by its sudden onset, severe headache, with pains in the back and aching in the limbs, and by fever.

“ It is the duty of everyone to avoid this disease, for each additional case becomes a fresh focus of infection.

“ Visits to relatives and friends suffering from the disease are little short of criminal, as these visits often lead to fresh families being infected, and in many cases death is attributable to such lack of prudence and forethought. It is equally inconsiderate and cruel for people suffering from influenza to conceal the fact, and thereby allow others to run the risk of infection all unconsciously. As the disease can only spread from an influenza patient, strict isolation should be insisted upon. When possible, the sufferer must have a separate room. In all cases the window should be kept open, but the patient should have plenty of bed-clothes. If there is fog, the window should be closed and a fire maintained in the sick-room. All discharge from nose and mouth should be collected in a clean rag or paper, and at once destroyed by burning.

“ The most infectious period is at the beginning of the attack. Slight cases should be isolated for ten days and severe ones for at least three weeks. When influenza is epidemic, it is incumbent on everyone to keep fit. For this purpose one should have plenty of sleep in a well-ventilated room, daily

work or exercise, good warm clothing, and the avoidance of fatigue.

“The use of gargles and nasal douches has been recommended, e.g., a teaspoonful of common salt to a pint of warm water, to which some crystals of permanganate of potash can be added.

“If you are attacked with the influenza, there is one golden rule: Go to bed, and send for your doctor. Avoid the infection, and you will escape the disease.”

### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Council has a Hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases, beautifully situated at Tinster's Wood, on a sunny plateau, with the wood behind. It is well isolated, and the situation is an ideal one for the purpose. The Hospital itself is a corrugated iron structure, and consists of two wards, with accommodation for 12 patients. The Hospital has been used for both diphtheria and scarlet fever, but only one disease is treated in the Hospital at one time, and after being used for diphtheria, and it is necessary to admit a case of scarlet fever, or vice versa, the most thorough disinfection of hospital, bedding, etc., is carried into effect. If accommodation for more than one form of infectious disease is required at the same time, the Council have an arrangement with the Leek Urban Council by which they have the privilege of having cases treated in the Leek Isolation Hospital.

During the year 1918, three cases of scarlet fever, eight of diphtheria, and one of cerebro spinal meningitis, were treated in Tinster's Wood Hospital without a death, and eight scarlet fever and six diphtheria were treated in the Leek Isolation Hospital with one death from diphtheria.

During the year only 22 cases of tuberculosis were notified—eight pulmonary and 14 of other organs. The occupations of the first section were: 1 collier, 3 housewives, a domestic servant, and a school girl, and the sex distribution was 3 males and 5 females. In the second section, the list included 7 school children, a house-worker, a domestic servant, a tailor, a farmer, and a dyer, and two cases of no occupation. Here the sex distribution was 5 males to 9 females, so that the relationship of the sexes was practically the same in both sections, which gives 36.3 males to 63.6 females per 100. These cases are visited by the Health Visitor, and the Tuberculosis Dispensary is available both for advice and treatment. During the year there were nine deaths from phthisis, one from tuberculous meningitis, and five from other tuberculous diseases.

#### HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

The want of houses, which is general all over the country, owing to the check on building operations during the last few years, is also present in the Leek Rural area. This is especially the case in the Norton district, which is the most populous part of the area. Here it is impossible to prevent overcrowding, as houses are impossible to get. Everything is done to secure, under the circumstances, as good sanitary conditions as possible, and to maintain the houses in proper repair. In the case of the smaller farms, many of the houses leave much to be desired, but as the land is poor, the total rent would be insufficient to pay any landlord to provide a suitable and up-to-date dwelling. If these small farmers are to be provided with proper housing, it is impracticable to expect any landlord to do so, if the return for his money is to come out of a barren soil, and it would be a gamble to put

up sanitary houses on the chance of making them remunerative by means of summer visitors or boarders. It is, of course, possible that in the future, by means of afforestation and the subsequent effect upon these high bleak districts, such places may become more popular, especially as the means of transit have so greatly improved. Throughout the district there are practically no cottages for agricultural labourers. The farmer and his family in the great majority of cases are sufficient for the work. Where it is necessary to have additional help, this is secured by the hiring of young men and women who are accommodated and board in the farm-house. I do not think there will be any great need for the building of cottages for agricultural labourers in this district.

#### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS. AND SHOPS.

There are 96 Registered Milk Sellers in the district, whose premises have been regularly visited.

#### SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

The plans of all new houses are submitted to the Council for their approval, and no doubt this procedure will result in healthier, more sanitary, and more convenient dwellings.

The pail system is now generally adopted in the Norton district, and it is desirable that this system should be extended.

The scavenging of the villages in the district has been discussed by the Council, and more efficient methods are in course of adoption. A Report is presented from time to time to the Medical Officer, who decides in what cases alteration is necessary, and the order in which the parishes shall be visited.

The Endon Sewage Scheme, prepared by Messrs. Willcox and Raikes, is now in working order, but it is to be regretted that

recent conditions have prevented the number of connections being made, which otherwise would have been much greater. The scheme has been a very expensive one, and there is no doubt that it will require good management and proper supervision to make it a success. Endon has now a proper system of drainage, which no doubt will act as an incentive to the building of many new houses, and help the village and district in a material way.

The large sewage tank at Norton Green and the small tanks in the parish of Norton have been kept in good order, and regularly emptied during the year.

All the sewage outfalls intercepting pits have been kept in good order.

#### POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

During the year there were no cases of pollution of streams.

#### DISEASED MEAT.

One case was reported during the year, and dealt with.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Knaekers' yard at Norton has been visited regularly, and has been found to be satisfactorily managed.

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are no public slaughter-houses in the district. There are eleven butchers' shops in the district, which have private slaughter-houses, viz.: Seven in the Norton and Endon district, two in the Longnor district, and two in the Leek and Leekfrith district. They are inspected periodically to ascertain their sanitary condition, but not always at times of slaughtering. The Sanitary Inspector holds the certificate of the Sanitary Institute, but no special certificate in meat inspection.



## RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

There are no businesses carried on in the Leek Rural Area, to which the above Act applies.

During the years of the war the necessity for economy, the lack of labour, and the want of material have prevented the accomplishment of much that would have been desirable from a sanitary point of view, but now that the war is over, it is time to form a plan for the setting of our house in order. For the proper carrying out of this, it is absolutely necessary that we should know accurately the sanitary condition of the district, and this can only be accomplished by a methodical and systematic inspection. It will then be possible to insist on a fair standard of sanitation with its consequent benefit to public health.

**J. COWAN McCLEW.**

September, 1919.



## HOUSING.

Appended is a Report under Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910. The houses, as a rule, are of the usual artisan type, two-storied, with kitchen and scullery, and living-room below, and two or three bedrooms above. Except in the Norton District, there is a pressing demand for additional housing. Two additional houses have been added this year. These have been erected in accordance with the Byelaws, the Surveyor having the supervision of the work.

REPORT under Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations of 2nd Sept., 1910, during the year ending 31st December, 1918:—

1. The number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 ... 60.
2. The number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human inhabitation .. 8
3. The number of representations made to the local Authority with a view to making of Closing Orders None.
4. The number of Closing Orders made ..... None.
5. The number of dwelling-houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders .. 8
6. The number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put in a fit state for human habitation, and the general character of the defects found to exist ... None.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The above houses were put in a satisfactory state of repair without Closing Orders.

## SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1918.

The following Table is furnished by Mr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Inspector :—

Inspector : —	Long- Leek and Norton. nor. Leekfrith. Total						
Number of Nuisances reported, and Notices served .....	45	...	7	...	11	...	63
Number of Houses unfit for human habitation .....	8	...	0	...	0	...	8
Number of cases of Overcrowding ..	62	...	8	...	0	...	70
Number of cases abated .....	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
Middens, Cesspools, and Ashpits removed, and Closets and Privies built, and defective ones repaired .....	46	...	4	...	2	...	52
Drains made and defective ones repaired and remedied .....	35	...	3	...	15	...	53
Accumulations of rubbish by side of public highway .....	10	...	2	...	1	...	13
Houses cleansed and disinfected ..	35	...	1	...	2	...	38
Wells or Reservoirs made or cleansed .....	6	...	3	...	2	...	11
Defective or impure water supplies remedied .....	3	...	2	...	4	...	9
Number of pollutions of rivers .....	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
Number of supplies, pure water ...	10	...	1	...	1	...	12
Arrears of notices not complied with .....	2	...	1	...	0	...	3
Legal proceedings taken .....	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
Number of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and erysipelas noti- fied during the year .....	19	...	0	...	0	...	36
Number at present in the Hospital...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0

**Table I.—Leek Rural District.**

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1918 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.**

YEAR.	Popu- lation estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number	NETT.		Num- ber *	Rate	of Non- residents regist'ed in the District.	of Resi- dents not regist'ed in the District.	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.	
			Num- ber	Rate					Num- ber *	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Num- ber	Rate p. 1000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1913	15746	383	383	24.3	203	12.8	4	20	38	99.2	219	13.9
1914	15863	389	389	24.5	194	12.2	9	16	32	82.2	201	12.6
1915	15641	354	355	22.6	203	12.9	6	13	33	94.6	210	13.4
1916	Deaths 15234 Births 16575	379	380	22.9	215	14.1	6	19	37	97.3	228	14.9
1917	Deaths 14842 Births 16546	317	326	19.7	173	11.9	7	25	17	52.1	192	12.9
1918	Deaths 13894 Births 15568	341	343	22	222	15.9	7	29	26	75.8	244	17.5

\*Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 11, calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in column 6 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres  
(land and inland  
water). 72,908

Bagnall added in 1907, 533 population.  
Under water, 480 acres.

Total population at all ages .....15,488  
Number of inhabited houses..... 3,432  
Average number of persons per house....4.5

At Census of  
1911.

**Table II.—Leek Rural District.**

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1918.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.								Total Cases notified in Each Locality.				No. of Cases Re-moved to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1	2	3			
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65				65 and upwards		
Small-pox ..													
Cholera ..	17	..	12	5	..	..	..	1	11	1	5	9	
Diphtheria ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	
Erysipelas ..	16	..	4	10	2	..	..	..	9	..	7	..	
Scarlet Fever ..													
Typhus fever ..													
Enteric fever ..													
Puerperal fever ..													
Cerebro-spinal ..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
Meningitis ..													
Polio-myelitis ..													
Ophthalmia ..													
Neonatorum ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pulmonary ..													
Tuberculosis ..	8	..	..	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Other forms of ..													
Tuberculosis ..	14	..	1	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles & German Measles..	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals ..	306	1	17	25	8	6	3	1	23	1	14	19	

1—Norton Sub-Registration District. 2—Longnor Sub-Registration District.  
3—Leek and Leekfrith Sub-Registration Districts.  
Isolation Hospital, Tinsters wood, Brownedge. Leek Isolation Hospital.

**Table III.—Leek Rural District.**

CAUSE OF DEATH.		All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Causes	{ Certified ... Uncertified ...									
Enteric Fever	...									
Cerebro: Spinal Fever	...	1					1			
Measles	...	4		1	2		1			
Scarlet Fever	...									
Whooping Cough	...	1	1							
Diphtheria and Croup	...	4		1	2	1				
Influenza	...	56	3	1	3	7	6	26	6	3
Erysipelas	...									
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	9								
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	1				1				
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	5				2	2		1	
Cancer—Malignant Disease	...	23						2	13	8
Rheumatic Fever	...									
Meningitis	...	3	1		1				1	
Organic Heart Disease	...	29				1		1	8	19
Bronchitis	...	20			1	1			2	16
Pneumonia	...	24	4	4	6	1	1	2	5	1
Other Diseases Respiratory										
Organs	...	2						2		
Gastritis	...	4	2						2	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	1							1	
Cirrhosis of Liver	...									
Alcoholism	...									
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	1							1	
Puerperal Fever	...									
Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	...									
Congenital Debility, Malformation and premature Birth	...	14	14							
Violence, apart from Suicide	...	1						1		
Suicide	...									
Other Defined Diseases	...	41	1		2			4	11	23
Causes, ill-defined or unknown										
Totals	...	244	26	8	17	14	13	43	52	71

**Table IV.—Leek Rural District.**

**1918.—Infant Mortality.**

*Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under One Year
Influenza ...			1		1		1		1	3
Small-pox ...										
Chicken-pox ...										
Measles ...										
Scarlet Fever ...								1		1
Whooping Cough ...										
Diphtheria . Croup ...										
Erysipelas ...										
Tuberculous Meningitis ...										
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...										
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...								1		1
Meningitis ...							1			1
Convulsions ...										
Laryngitis ...										
Bronchitis ...						1		2	1	4
Pneumonia all forms ...										
Diarrhoea, ...										
Enteritis ...					1			1		2
Gastritis ...										
Syphilis ...										
Rickets ...										
Suffocation, overlying ...										
Injury at Birth ...										
Atelectasia ...	2				2					2
Congenital Debility ...	3	2			5					5
Congenital Malformations ...	1				1					1
Premature Birth ...	3			1	4	1				5
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...										
Other causes ...						1				1
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>

**Table V.**

***Causes of Death in Leek Rural District, 1918.***

CAUSES OF DEATH. (Civilians only)				Males	Females
ALL CAUSES.				125	120
Enteric Fever	...	...	...		
Small-pox	...	...	...		
Measles	...	...	...	3	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	3	1
Influenza	...	...	...	29	27
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	5	5
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	3	2
Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	7	16
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	...	...	...	2	1
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	16	13
Bronchitis	...	...	...	10	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	18	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	2	1
Diarrhoea &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition, apart from puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility, &c.	...	...	...	4	8
Violence, apart from suicide	...	...	...	1	...
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...
Other defined diseases	...	...	...	19	30
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebro spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	14	13
Total Births	...	...	...	175	168
Legitimate	...	...	...	161	160
Illegitimate	...	...	...	14	8
POPULATION for Birth-rate	...	...	...	15,568	
„ for Death-rate	...	...	...	13,894	

General Register Office,

Somerset House,

April, 1919

London, W.C.2



TABLE VI.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1918.  
(Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1918 have been used for the purpose of this Table.)

	BIRTH- RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE. OF TOTAL DEATHS.†		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years)	Total Deaths under One Year.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales	17.7	17.6	0.03	0.00	0.28	0.03	0.29	0.14	0.49	10.99	97	24.3	93.3	5.4	1.3	
98 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	17.6	18.2	0.02	0.00	0.36	0.04	0.34	0.15	0.49	14.46	106	28.4	93.4	5.8	0.8	
148 Smaller Towns (Census Popula- tions 20,000—50,000)	17.9	16.1	0.03	—	0.25	0.02	0.25	0.14	0.38	9.73	94	15.4	94.5	3.9	1.6	
London	16.1	18.9	0.02	—	0.42	0.03	0.43	0.17	0.56	15.67	107	45.0	92.5	7.3	0.2	

† Non-civilians are included in these figures for England and Wales but not for other areas



# Staffordshire County Council.

TABLE VII.

SUMMARY of SANITARY WORK done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year 1918, in the Rural District of Leek.

					Number of		Abatement Notices.		Nuisances Abated after notice by	
					Inspections and Observations made.	Defects found.	Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority.	Inspector.	Authority.
Dwelling houses and Schools	Foul Conditions	...	...	...	20	20	20		20	
	Structural Defects	...	...	...	5	5	5		5	
	Overcrowding	...	...	...	70					
	Unfit for Habitation	...	...	...	24	8	8		8	
	Lodging-houses	...	...	...						
	Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...						
	Cowsheds	...	...	...	75	36	36		36	1
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	38	5	5		5	
	Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	75	7	7		7	
	Canal Boats	...	...	...	42	1	1		1	
House Drainage	Ashpits and Privies	...	...	...	196	62	62		62	
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	...	22	13	13		13	
	Water Closets	...	...	...	10	6	6		6	
	Defective Traps	...	...	...	28	18	14		18	
	No Disconnection	...	...	...	5	10	10			
	Other Faults	...	...	...	18	18	18		18	
	Water Supply	...	...	...	22	20	20		20	
	Pigsties	...	...	...	12	1	1		1	
	Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	1	1	1		1	
	Offensive Trades	...	...	...	0	0	0		0	
	Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	0	0	0		0	
	Other Nuisances	...	...	...	32	12	12		12	
	TOTALS...				756	243	239		233	1

Unwholesome food	Number of Seizures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Condemned by Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	Prosecutions for exposing for sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Food and Drugs Act	Convictions ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	Samples taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	Number found Adulterated, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Number of Convictions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Samples of Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	" " condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

## Precautions against infectious disease.

Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Destroyed	...	...	...	4
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease...	...	...	...	34
Schools ditto ditto	...	...	...	
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	
Convictions ditto ditto	...	...	...	
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things...	...	...	...	
Convictions ditto ditto...	...	...	...	

NOTE.—When an Inspection or Notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

Sept., 1919.

Signed Geo. Rd. Hewlett,  
Inspector of Nuisances.

# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1918, for the Rural District of Leek.

## Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

### 1.—INSPECTION.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ... ..	9		
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)... ..			
Workplaces* (other than Outworkers' Premises included in part 3 of this Report).. ... ..			
Total .. ... ..	9		

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	4	4		
Want of ventilation ... ..	1	1		
Overcrowding ... ..				
Want of drainage of floors ... ..				
Other nuisances ... ..	2	2		
*Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ... .. unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes..	See foot note.			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ... ..	None			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100). ... ..	None			
Other offences ... ..	None			
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total .. ... ..	7	7		

\* Sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted, but no standard has been fixed by the Council.

### 3.—Home Work.

*NATURE OF WORK 1	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.				OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTION 109, 110			
	Lists received from Employers		Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers receiving from other Councils		Prosecutions		Number of Inspections of Outworkers Premises		In-stances served		Prosecutions made (S 110)		In-stances		Prosecutions (Sections 109 110)			
	Twice in the year	Once in the year	Outworkers	Lists	Outworkers	Failing to keep or per- to spect- ion of lists	Pailing workers mit in- to send lists	Outworkers	Prosecutions	In-stances	Prosecutions	Orders made (S 110)	In-stances	Prosecutions	Orders made (S 110)	In-stances	Prosecutions	Orders made (S 110)
	† Lists 2	† Out- workers 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Wearing Apparel—																		
(1) making &c. ...																		
(2) cleaning and washing																		
Lace, lace curtains and nets																		
Furniture and Upholstery																		
Fur pulling ...																		
Umbrellas ...																		
Paper Bags and Boxes																		
Brush making																		
Stuffed Toys																		
File making...																		
Electro Plate																		
Cables and Chains...																		
Anchor and Grapnels																		
Cart Gear ...																		
Locks, Latches and Keys...																		
TOTAL																		

NIL.  
No returns received or sent.

\* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 4 as the case may be) against the principal class only, but the outworkers should be assigned in column 3 (or 5) into their respective class. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2 and 3 are the total number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

# 4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number (2)	Class. (1)	Number (2)
<div> <div>Important classes of workshops such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.</div> <div>45</div> <div>45</div> </div>		Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:	
		Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901) ...	
		Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901) {	1
		Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	
		Other ... ..	
		Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
		Certificates granted during the year ...	None
		In use at the end of the year ...	None
Total number of workshops on Register ...	45		

September 1919. (Signature) J. Cowan McClew, Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and work places, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, work places, or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of March, 1912.

# Table VIII.—Leek Rural District. Maternity and Infant Welfare.

Particulars relating to the work during the year ending 31st December, 1918.

HEALTH VISITOR: NURSE SLEIGH.

Infants Born in 1918									
Registered	Births			First Visits		Revisits		Total Visits	
	Notified			Expectant Mothers (4)	Children (5)	Expectant Mothers (6)	Children (7)	Expectant Mothers (8)	Children (9)
	Alive (1)	Premature (2)	Stillborn (3)						
343	309	3	2	4	185	2	338	6	523

Deaths of Children on Visiting List during 1918					Welfare Centre.				No. of cases of insanitary conditions reported to Medical Officer of Health (19)
Children on Visiting List at end of 1918					No. on Books		Total No. of Attendances		
Under One Year (10)	One Year and under five (11)	Under ten days (12)	Over ten days and under one year (13)	One Year and under five (14)	Expectant Mothers (15)	Children (16)	Expectant Mothers (17)	Children (18)	
104	144	2	6	1					8





